•	<b>)</b>	•
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		t
•		
		RED AT 16:09:10 ON 09 SEP 1999)
		348/645/CCLS
		COLOR SATURAT?
_		COLOR SATURAT? PROCESS?
		CAMCORDER#
		L1 AND L2(P)L5
4	SEA	L2 (P) L5
-		L1 AND CAMCORDER
88	SEA	L1 AND COLOR(P)SATURATION
		L1 AND COLOR(P)SATURATION(P)PIXEL#
		L1 AND COLOR(P)SATURATION(P)PIXEL#(P)PROCESS?
		COLOR SATURATION CORRECTION
		L1 AND L12
0	SEA	348/333,220/CCLS AND L12
174	SEA	348/645/CCLS
		L13 AND (CAMCORDER# OR CAMERA#)
		CAMCORDER# (P) COLOR# (P) SATURAT? (P) CORRECT?
		CAMCORDER# (P) SATURAT? (P) CORRECT?
0	SEA	5,446,504/PN AND (CAMERA OR CAMCORDER)
15	SEA	PROCESS? (P) MODIF? (P) SATURAT? (P) COLOR (P) PIXEL#
0	SEA	PROCESS? (P) MODIF? (P) SATURAT? (P) COLOR (P) PIXEL# (P) (PRE
	OR (	CAMCORDER OR MOTION)
		348/220,321,323/CCLS
7	SEA	348/220,321,323/CCLS AND STILL(P)HORIZONTAL(4A)(REGI
	OR I	READOUT)
	174 245078 1540 1 1078 0 4 0 88 7 3 13 5 0 174 1 0 15 0	174 SEA 245078 SEA 1540 SEA 1 SEA 1 SEA 0 SEA 4 SEA 0 SEA 3 SEA 13 SEA 13 SEA 13 SEA 14 SEA 0 SEA 15 SEA 0 SEA 174 SEA 1 SEA 0 SEA 1 SEA 0 SEA 1 SEA 0 SEA 7 SEA 0 SEA 7 SEA 7 SEA

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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 16:09:10 ON 09 SEP 1999)
            174 SEA 348/645/CCLS
L1
         245078 SEA SATURAT?
L2
           1540 SEA COLOR SATURAT?
L3
              1 SEA COLOR SATURAT? PROCESS?
L4
L5
           1078 SEA CAMCORDER#
L6
              0 SEA L1 AND L2(P)L5
              4 SEA L2(P)L5
L7
              0 SEA L1 AND CAMCORDER
rs
             88 SEA L1 AND COLOR(P)SATURATION
L9
              7 SEA L1 AND COLOR(P)SATURATION(P)PIXEL#
L10
              3 SEA L1 AND COLOR(P)SATURATION(P)PIXEL#(P)PROCESS?
L11
             13 SEA COLOR SATURATION CORRECTION
L12
              5 SEA L1 AND L12
L13
              0 SEA 348/333,220/CCLS AND L12
L14
            174 SEA 348/645/CCLS
L15
              1 SEA L13 AND (CAMCORDER# OR CAMERA#)
L16
              0 SEA CAMCORDER#(P)COLOR#(P)SATURAT?(P)CORRECT?
L17
              2 SEA CAMCORDER#(P)SATURAT?(P)CORRECT?
L18
              0 SEA 5,446,504/PN AND (CAMERA OR CAMCORDER)
L19
             15 SEA PROCESS? (P) MODIF? (P) SATURAT? (P) COLOR (P) PIXEL#
L20
              O SEA PROCESS?(P)MODIF?(P)SATURAT?(P)COLOR(P)PIXEL#(P)(PREVI
L21
EW
                OR CAMCORDER OR MOTION)
            146 SEA 348/220,321,323/CCLS
L22
              7 SEA 348/220,321,323/CCLS AND STILL(P)HORIZONTAL(4A)(REGIST
L23
                OR READOUT)
              0 SEA CO348/220 AND STILL
L24
              2 SEA 348/220/CCLS AND STILL(P)CAPTURE#(P)(BURST OR CONTINUO
L25
US)
```

US PAT NO:

5,452,017 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

TITLE:

Method and apparatus for electronic image color modification using hue and saturation levels

L20: 7 of 15

DETDESC:

DETD(19)

Thus far described, the system of FIG. 3 provides an efficient apparatus for allowing an operator to modify the hue and saturation levels of an electronic video image, initially represented in terms of red, green and blue components. By converting the three-component primary color input values into two-component hue and saturation values, less memory is required while maintaining high resolution and execution times are enhanced over systems which directly manipulate the three-component primary color values. Furthermore, by extracting brightness and representing hue and saturation by a full 8-bits throughout the system, high resolution is maintained. With hue and saturation each represented by 8-bits, a resolution of better than 0.5% is achieved. Look-up tables are utilized to achieve maximum processing speed. Although described in terms of a single trio of red, green and blue input values, the apparatus of FIG. 3 sequentially operates on thousands of red, green and blue input values for each frame of a video image. To further increase processing speed, parallel processing technologies may be employed to simultaneously process two or more pixels of an input electronic color image.

freeze (p) intempolar?

US PAT NO:

5,226,114 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L8: 18 of 62

SUMMARY:

BSUM(3)

There are many applications where one desires to display a single frame of a television image, such as in **freeze** frame displays, or for photographic capture of a television image. Another related application is to convert interlaced video signals into. . . within a frame, combining the two fields directly to form the frame causes significant blurring. Consequently, the most widely used **interpolation** approach is to repeat each line of a field to produce a frame with the proper aspect ratio (zero order **interpolation**). Another approach is to average adjacent lines in one field to produce the lines in the other field (first order **interpolation**).

#### SUMMARY:

### BSUM(4)

According to the invention, a second field is **interpolated** from a first field of an interlaced frame for higher resolution **freeze** frame displays or for improved resolution television sets. Preferably small segments of adjacent raster scan lines of a given field are assumed to be related by a spatially varying line shift velocity vector, using motion estimation to **interpolate** the second field, pixel-by-pixel.

US PAT NO:

5,226,044 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L8: 19 of 62

## DETDESC:

#### DETD(7)

The . . . the 8-bit parallel output of the PCM sample formatter for voice switch detection. This test signal is subjected to the interpolation process at the encoder and monitored for on/off format degradation at the decoder. Since the test signal may experience front-end clipping due to excessive loading and freeze out, the test signal generator and alarm monitor provide a means for detecting such degradation.

# CLAIMS:

# CLMS (8)

8. . . . the means for delaying comprises a fixed delay and a variable delay wherein the fixed delay compensates for digital speech interpolation assignment message connection delay and the variable delay postpones the onset of overload channel formation and freeze out wherein the n-bit samples enter the variable delay if a transmission c

US PAT NO:

5,226,114 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

TITLE:

Television pictures

SUMMARY:

BSUM(4)

According to the invention, a second field is interpolated from a first field of an interlaced frame for higher resolution freeze frame displays or for improved resolution television sets. Preferably small segments of adjacent raster scan lines of a given field are assumed to be related by a spatially varying line shift velocity vector, using motion estimation to interpolate the second field, pixel-by-pixel.

L6: 2 of 13